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Dysodus. The hair of this species is rather long and is not curled, and is neither very coarse nor fine. Ears pendant. The colors in the three specimens are black and white, the former predominating in one, the latter in another.

The extra copies of the paper in which this species was described were issued during my absence from home, so that their date of publication was unfortunately omitted; this is August 23, 1879.—*E. D. Cope*.

ZOOLOGICAL NEWS.—*The Rural Press*, August 2d, contains descriptions read before the Californian Academy of Sciences. It is unfortunate that these descriptions should appear in this heterodox manner, and we would urge the author to send his descriptions to some recognized scientific publication, where they may meet the notice of ichthyologists. The new forms are *Glyptocephalus zachiras*, *Chitonotus megacephalus* and *Caulolatilus princeps*, all from the Pacific coast.—A zoological station has been established in Scotland at Cowie, near Stonehaven, the work to be carried on under the direction of Mr. G. J. Romanes, in connection with Aberdeen University.—Dr. J. F. Brandt, the veteran Russian naturalist of St. Petersburg, died August 7th, aged 77. He left valuable manuscripts which will be published.—Prof. Allman's address as president of the British Association, began at Sheffield, August 20th, was on protoplasm.—Cobbold's *Parasites*: a treatise on the Entozoa of man and animals, will prove useful to students and medical men.—A reply to Principal Dawson's criticism of Mœbius' work on Eozoön by Mœbius himself appears in the *American Journal of Science* for September.—Lubbock's scientific lectures just published by Macmillan & Co., will interest zoological students.—Mr. Moseley's Croonian lecture for 1878 was on the Stylasteridæ, a family of Hydroid stony corals.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—The second number of *Revue d'Anthropologie* for 1879 contains several papers of great importance. The first one is that by M. Florentino Ameghino upon pre-historic man in La Plata. The article is based upon an anthropological exhibit in the late Paris Exposition from the Argentine Republic. The author prefaces his discussion of the antiquity of man in La Plata with a chapter upon the American Aborigines, their antiquity and origin, in which he has brought together with rare diligence, from many literary sources, theories and statements concerning his subject. While many of these unproved opinions are stated only to be repudiated, others are retained and used as the bases of arguments which have no value whatever. The following story will suffice as an example: The Scandinavians were preceded by the Irish. An Irishman named Ari was driven by a tempest to

¹ Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Huitramanaland, or later, in 999, he was seen by Biorn Asbrandson, a person who figures in the history of Scandinavia. And recently has been found near the Potomac, twenty kilometres from Washington, the burial place of Syasi, a woman that an ancient Irish manuscript, anterior to the year 1057, speaks of as having been killed by the Skrellings (Esquimaux) in an expedition to Huitramanaland. The grave was indicated by the following inscription: "Here rests Syasi, the blonde, from the eastern Island, widow of Kjoldr, sister of Thorgr by his father, aged 25 years. God be gracious to her. 1051."

It would be exceedingly unfair to judge of M. Ameghino's second and third chapters by the first, though the strong tendency is to believe that if he is so unreliable with reference to those things with which we are familiar, he is not to be trusted on ground unfamiliar to us. In fact, M. Ameghino is at home in La Plata, and speaks *ex cathedra*, while in the former chapter he quotes from others. The following is the author's classification of the archæological epochs:

Geological epochs.	Geological periods.	Archæological Epochs.	Sub-periods.
Post-tertiary	Post-pampean	{ Neolithic Mesolithic	Modern and ancient times Mesolithic times
	Pampean	Paleolithic	{ Times of the great lakes Modern pampean times Ancient pampean times

A perusal of the paper will soon convince one that diligent workers are not wanting in South America; and omitting the worthless stories in the first part of the communication, the author's researches are to be highly commended.

The paper on the ancient inhabitants of the Canaries, by Dr. Verneau, and that on the series of the crania of assassins deserve careful study.

The able reviews by the most distinguished anthropologists of France, the miscellaneous notes and the bibliography make the *Revue d'Anthropologie* an indispensable auxiliary to the student of our favorite science.

The *American Antiquarian* has reached its fourth number and completed its first year. The contents of the present number are as follows: The emblematical mounds of Wisconsin, by J. N. De Hart, M.D.; Shell beds of Clatsop beach, by H. B. Clarke; A comparison between the the archæology of Europe and America, by the editor; The Utes of Colorado, by N. C. Meeker; Early Indian migrations in Ohio, by C. C. Baldwin; An exhibition of Indian character, by W. L. Coffinbury; The discourse of Dr. Broca at the opening of the International Congress of Anthropological Science in connection with the Universal Exposition at Paris, August 16, 1878; Indian music, by Rev. M. Eells; Pre-

historic manufacturing village in the Miami valley, by I. H. Benkley. The usual amount of current notes closes the volume.

The editor, in his letter to contributors, says that in the editorial department the *Antiquarian* has succeeded beyond his expectations. Of course magazines cannot be run without money, and in this regard the friends of anthropology must stand by the magazine.

The editor of these notes in the *NATURALIST*, under the kind favor of Prof. Baird and Major Powell, has been engaged in collecting materials for an atlas of North American antiquities and a dictionary of North American Indians. For the purpose of encouraging the former the Smithsonian Institution has issued a pamphlet of directions to observers, which can be obtained in any number by writing to the Smithsonian Institution. The work on the latter, or the dictionary of tribes, has reached the astounding number of ten thousand names. Of course there were never that many tribes in North America, but some tribes have nearly a hundred names. These names are of two kinds, autonyms and heteronyms. The former may be tribal or consanguineous, the latter may be Indian or Aryan, and either may be contemptuous or descriptive. The Aryan names have the further embarrassment of being written in English, French, Spanish and Dutch, and not always on the same phonetic system at that. Such papers as that of Mr. C. C. Baldwin in the *Antiquarian*, are of incalculable value to the summarist, and we take this method of expressing our thanks and calling for more.

Mr. E. A. Barber, in charge of the archæological department, Permanent Exhibition, Philadelphia, has gone to work in earnest to make his portion of the exhibition a success. It is the intention of the Council to establish a permanent loan exhibition of prehistoric relics; by which is meant that the exhibition and not the loan is to be permanent. Every guarantee of safe return of specimens is promised, and the exhibition will, no doubt, be successful.

The Appletons have brought out in good style, Hæckel's *Evolution of Man*, a review of which by Mr. Lester F. Ward was noticed in the July number of the *NATURALIST*. It is impossible in a short notice to review a work of such magnitude. No doubt it is a most exhaustive treatise on the biology of the human race, and the scientific reputation of the author must give it a wide circulation. The author's opinion "that a really scientific study of nature can no more dispense with philosophic reflection than can healthy philosophy ignore the results of natural scientific experience," leads him to apply his theory to all phenomena, material and spiritual. Furthermore, the political influence of the clergy in Germany has brought them into sharp conflict with men of science and politicians. The work of Prof. Hæckel is filled with bitter invective, which is little appreciated in a land of free thought, free speech and free religion.

The first number of the *Folk Lore Record*, published by the Folk Lore Society of London, is a charming volume on a delightful subject. The following papers are given in this number: Some West Sussex superstitions lingering in 1868, by Mrs. Latham; Notes on folk tales, by W. R. S. Ralston; The folk lore of France, by A. Lang; Some Japan folk tales, by C. Pfoundes; A folk tale and various superstitions of the Hidatsa Indians, by E. B. Tylor; Chaucer's night spell, by William J. Thoms; Plant lore notes to Mrs. Latham's West Sussex superstitions, by James Britten; Yorkshire local rhymes and sayings; Divination by the blade-bone, by William J. Thoms; Index to the folk lore in the first series of Hardwick's Science Gossip, by James Britten; Some Italian folk lore, by Henry Charles Coote; Wart and wen cures, by James Hardy; Fairies at Ilkley Wells, by Charles C. Smith; Notes; Queries; Notices and News.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Maj. Powell, Col. Garrick Mallery and Mrs. A. R. Marvine are rummaging the entire literature of North American Aborigines with a view to publishing an exhaustive work on American Indian mythology.

The February number of *Materiaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme* contains a very good résumé of the meeting of German anthropologists in 1878. The rest of the number is occupied with local European archæology.

In No. 5 of *Correspondenz-Blatt* Prof. Stieda reviews a work entitled *Materialen zur Vorgeschichte des Menschen im östlichen Europa*. Nach polnischen und russischen Quellen bearbeitet und herausgegeben, von Albin Kohn und Dr. C. Mehlis. Jena, Costenoble, 1879.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRILOBITES.—The Utica Slate and related formations. Fossils of the Utica Slate and metamorphoses of *Triarthrus becki*, by C. D. Walcott. (Transactions of the Albany Institute, Vol. x, p. 38, pls. 2.) The author in the above-mentioned articles gives the known distribution of the rocks of the Utica slate and a comparison of it with the Galena limestone, the Triarthrus beds of Cincinnati, the Orthis bed of Tennessee, the Thebes sandstone and the Graptolitic shales of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. The author is opposed to applying the term Cincinnati "to any group, epoch or period of Lower Silurian rocks." In the second part are given descriptions of two new genera and ten new species, making a total of one hundred species now known from the Utica slate. The development of the trilobite, *Triarthrus becki*, is given nearly complete. Barrande has classified the modes of development of the trilobites into four orders: 1st. Head predominating, incomplete; thorax rudimentary or wanting; pygidium wanting. 2d. Head distinct, incomplete; thorax wanting; pygidium distinct, incomplete. 3d. Head com-